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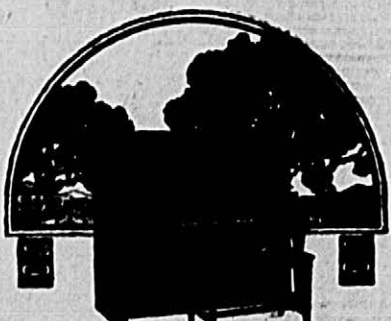
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## R. V. C. PLAY TWO BASKET BALL GAMES

Beat Macdonald Co-eds In  
First Game But Were  
Beaten In Second.

BOUNTIFUL EATS.

Twenty-Eight Girls Went  
Down To Agricultural  
College Yesterday.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, about twenty-eight R.V.C. students, laden with red sweaters and a basketball, set out for Macdonald College. Unfortunately, Miss Cartwright was unable to accompany them, but Queenie Savage did her duty admirably by acting as chaperon, escort and protection.

Despite the cold and long walk to Mac, all the girls arrived safely, and were welcomed by the Macdonald girls. When everyone was in her basketball costume, all trooped down to the spacious gymnasium, where the first match commenced.

In the first half of the first match with the second teams, despite the cold out of doors, some good hot playing was displayed. The Macdonald team showed the better playing, keeping free, and covering at the proper moments. Meryl Smyth, on the Macdonald team, made splendid field shots, seldom missing a ball. On the other hand, the field shots of Mabel Goddard were just as good, if not better than her opponent. Also they were more frequent. Hope MacIntosh played her usual spectacular game with good jumping. Though Macdonald played a splendid free game, at the end of the first half R.V.C. was leading with the score 12-7.

In the second half, the playing was somewhat swifter, but not nearly swift enough. Macdonald played her clean, free game, and managed to bring the score up to that of R.V.C. The ball throughout the whole game was fumbled on both sides, yet there were not many fouls. The most exciting part of the game was within two minutes of the end. The score had reached 15-14 for Macdonald. Every player was on the defensive, playing her hardest. A foul was made with three Macs on one R.V.C., but the latter lost the free shot. McGill made up her mind to watch the ball and hang on. McGill made the next score, and then there was but one minute in which to finish the game. In the last little minute the whole game was played splendidly. Each team guarded or kept free at the proper moment. Mac made its last shot, but McGill wouldn't be beaten. In a final spurt she made a splendid field shot and won the game, making the close score of 18-17.

The report of the first match would not be complete without a word about M. Murray's playing. Throughout the game her guarding was splendid, and her good passes did much for the team. At 6 p.m. the McGill girls were escorted down to the dining room, where, owing to the kindness of Mrs. Ilsen, the Superintendent of Residences, all the girls were served bountifully. No sooner was supper over than the second match commenced.

This match took place at 6:46 p.m. between the Macdonald first team and the R.V.C. first team. From the very beginning this match was swift and exciting. Every pass on both teams seemed well planned and skillfully carried out. Macdonald's team was in good condition and made good passes and catches.

In the first half, the game, though fast, was not too speedy to contain splendid field shots. The first shot, a splendid field shot, was made by Macdonald. R.V.C. made three or four field shots in succession, but Mac followed closely. Zeralda Slack did splendid work for her team, seldom missing a shot. The girls on the McGill team were splendid jumpers, but they made several bad fumbles with the ball. As a result of this, Mac would get the ball, and, making splendid combination, would make another field shot. Two or three times McGill walked with the ball, thus enabling Mac to win free shots. At the end of the first half the score was 10-11 in Macdonald's favor.

If possible, the second half was even better played than the first. Macdonald made better passes but McGill

(Continued on Page Three.)

TO SPEAK TO-NIGHT.



Mr. R. C. Sircar.

who is to give the first of his series of Montreal addresses at Strathcona Hall to-night at 8 p.m. His subject is "The New India."

## INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY TEAM LEAGUES MET

Arrangements Made For the  
Coming Season.

12 TEAMS IN LEAGUE.

McGill Will Play In the  
Closed Rink Series At  
Vic.

A meeting of the officials of the Intermediate City Hockey League, and the representatives of the various teams, was held last night at the M. A. A. club house. The principal business of the evening was the entering of the various teams and the drawing up of the season's schedule.

At the beginning of the meeting a resignation was received from Mr. Trainer, secretary-treasurer, who explained that owing to pressing business he was unable to attend to all the business required of him in such a position, and therefore in all due fairness both to the league and to himself he had decided to resign. Mr. Meldrum, president of the league, expressed regret on the part of the league, at the loss of such a capable man as Mr. Trainer, but in view of the fact that Mr. Trainer had so much personal business to attend to this year, his resignation was accepted, and Mr. R. E. Schofield was appointed in his place. The meeting then proceeded and the following teams were entered in the league: McGill, M.A.A.A., Shamrocks, All Montreal, First Presbyterians, and Griffintown Boys' Hockey Club, to play in the closed rink series at the Vic. Argos, Cercle Outremont, Montreal West, Eastern A.A. Clovers Hockey Club and St. Gabriels to play in the open rink series. For the closed rink games Saturday afternoons of every week at the Vic. have been arranged for. These games to be played three a week, beginning at 2, 3 and 4 o'clock respectively. The schedule for the closed rink series was drawn up as follows:

- December 27th.
- 2 to 3 All Montreal vs. Griff. Boys.
- 3 to 4 M.A.A.A. vs. McGill.
- 4 to 5 1st Presb. vs. Shamrock.
- January 2nd.
- 2 to 3 McGill vs. Shamrock.
- 3 to 4 1st Presb. vs. Griff. Boys.
- 4 to 5 All Montreal vs. M.A.A.A.
- January 10th.
- 2 to 3 All Montreal vs. 1st Presb.
- 3 to 4 M.A.A.A. vs. Shamrocks.
- 4 to 5 Griff. Boys vs. McGill.
- January 17th.
- 2 to 3 Griff. Boys vs. M.A.A.A.
- 3 to 4 McGill vs. 1st Presb.
- 4 to 5 All Montreal vs. Shamrocks.
- January 24th.
- 2 to 3 All Montreal vs. McGill.
- 3 to 4 Griff. Boys vs. Shamrocks.
- 4 to 5 M.A.A.A. vs. 1st Presb.
- January 31st.
- 2 to 3 Shamrocks vs. 1st Presb.
- 3 to 4 Griff. Boys vs. All Montreal.
- 4 to 5 McGill vs. M.A.A.A.
- February 7th.
- 2 to 3 M.A.A.A. vs. All Montreal.
- 3 to 4 Shamrocks vs. McGill.
- 4 to 5 Griff. Boys vs. 1st Presb.
- February 14th.
- 2 to 3 Shamrocks vs. Griff. Boys.
- 3 to 4 1st Presb. vs. M.A.A.A.
- 4 to 5 McGill vs. All Montreal.
- February 21st.
- 2 to 3 1st Presb. vs. McGill.
- 3 to 4 Shamrocks vs. All Montreal.
- 4 to 5 M.A.A.A. vs. Griff. Boys.
- February 28th.
- 2 to 3 Shamrocks vs. M.A.A.A.
- 3 to 4 1st Presb. vs. All Montreal.
- 4 to 5 McGill vs. Griff. Boys.

Unfortunately the schedule of the

## ARTS DEFEAT LAW STUDENTS LAST NIGHT

"Lit." Held Regular Meeting  
In Union.

INTERESTING SUBJECT.

Resolved War's Cost Should  
Be Met By Levy On  
Capital.

The Lit. conducted a successful debate in the Ball-room of the Union last night. F. O. Peterson, Arts '22, was in the chair. The subject of the debate was: "Resolved that the cost of the war should be met by a levy on capital." J. C. Farthing and M. H. Franklin spoke for the affirmative, while W. Lighthall and D. Abbott supported the negative. The affirmative represented the Faculty of Arts, the negative represented Law.

Farthing opened his remarks by stating that the resolution would have to be enforced in all countries suffering as a result of the war. Britain is the most sound, financially of the European countries which took part. Therefore, if it can be shown that such a measure would be of value in Great Britain, it would follow that it could be applied with good result to all other belligerents. Half the present revenue of Britain goes to pay the interest on her war debt. By raising the income tax, by cutting down expenses of administration, by indirect taxation, the government would be unable to pay the debt in less than fifty years, and great hardship would be felt everywhere. The cost of war must be met by individual citizens, in proportion to their ability to pay. There are three methods of taxation: First—Indirect taxation, which cannot possibly pay the whole debt. Second—Income taxes, which would take 100 years to wipe out Britain's deficits. Third—A direct levy on Capital.

The debt of Great Britain amounts to 35 per cent of her total capital. It would not be possible to take this in one lump sum, but three and a half per cent would be taken every year for ten years. Every individual would try to pay this out of profits on his actual capital, so that his wealth might not be interfered with. This would act as a stimulus to increased production. If the tax were levied on Capital, the debtor and creditor would be the same person, because the money which was lent to the government was lent by the wealthy people who would be taxed to pay it back. It would practically amount to a repudiation of the loan, or at least a cancellation. A capital levy does not mean destruction of capital, but a transfer of it from the individual to the state. With a direct repudiation, the man who most patriotically subscribed most would lose most. With the capital levy, the small subscriber with large means would have to pay in proportion to his financial status.

Lighthall, leader of the negative, based his argument on the example of Canada. A direct levy on capital would be class legislation; it throws the weight of the war on the few thrifty individuals who have succeeded in amassing wealth. It would satisfy the desire of some to spend the money of others. The pecuniary cost as well as the cost in flesh and blood, must be shared by all; the poor through indirect taxation, the fairly well-to-do and the wealthy, through the income tax. There are no idle rich in Canada. The money is tied up in businesses, from which it cannot be withdrawn without disaster. Other countries would beat us in the world markets, depression and lack of employment would follow. The institutions of charity and higher education, which are supported by the benefactions of the wealthy, would have this support withdrawn, and would be forced to close their doors. The effect of a capital levy was shown in Germany in 1913. When the system was tried out there, the capital in the country mysteriously shrank to one-third its original proportions, and the tax was much smaller than was expected. There is no guarantee that the levy would not be repeated. Thrift would be discouraged. No man would save with the prospect of

Continued on page 4

open rink teams was not drawn up in time to be published in to-day's "Daily." The officials of the Intermediate City Hockey League are as follows: Pres., Mr. W. H. Meldrum; 1st Vice-Pres., Mr. G. A. Kelly; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mr. Percival; Sec.-Treas., Mr. R. E. Schofield.



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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1919.

## EDUCATIONAL RECIPROCITY

Prof. Arthur P. Newton, of London University, stated in an address delivered at McGill on Tuesday last that he anticipated that there would be an ever increasing flow of graduates from English Universities to the other Universities of the Empire and vice versa. We welcome this statement with considerable interest and anticipation as coming from one who knows whereof he speaks. In the pre-war days it was always considered right and proper for our graduates to proceed overseas to England in order to complete their education. The reciprocity of such action on the part of our English confreres, however, has not heretofore been a reality. We are led to believe that statements such as the above indicate the general recognition of the high Standards which our Educational Institutions have attained. To us it seems that our own universities by their careful attention to the highest ideals of educational culture, have successfully triumphed over the peculiar monopoly which the Universities of the Motherland have enjoyed.

These English Universities are prepared to make special concessions and to offer every facility to the Graduates of our own Educational institutions. There can be no better method of cementing the ties which hold us as an Empire together than by the comparison and co-ordination of the educational systems as they prevail throughout the various component parts of the British Commonwealth. By this method we will obtain men who will in future years be real Empire builders with a broader outlook as a result of this reciprocity in education.

## OUR ADVERTISERS

Probably ninety per cent of our readers peruse the "Daily" day after day without ever a glance at the advertisements. The editorial matter is naturally the most important from the students' viewpoint, but at the same time it should not be forgotten that it is largely to those who advertise that the college newspaper is a possibility. Year after year Montreal firms are called upon to buy so many inches of space in our paper, and it is natural that they should receive something in return besides the honor of having their names appear in print each day.

The student can do much to make these men feel that they are getting value for their money, and incidentally to further the interests of the "Daily."

When thinking of your Christmas gifts remember our advertisers and when you buy, just drop a hint that you saw their "ad" in the McGill "Daily."

## R.V.C. PLAY TWO BASKETBALL GAMES

(Continued from Page One.)

managed to equal them, and brought the score to a tie. Due to the spectacular guarding of Q. Savage, the ball was kept down at the McGill basket, where Z. Slack did good work. Between Q. Savage and D. Russell many splendid passes were made. There were a great many fouls in the last half, usually caused by over-guarding. By the time the score was 15-26 for Macdonald, everyone was on his feet cheering and shouting with excitement. McGill made a final shot and brought the score to 15, but Mac, continued piling up points. To the finish McGill played up, but Macdonald played the better game, and brought the final score to 26.

It had been a hard game, but well fought on both sides. The score at the end was 26-15, with Macdonald leading.

After a good deal of hearty cheering by the Macdonald girls and boys, and by the McGill girls, the latter had to rush for their trains, thus ending a pleasant three hours spent at Macdonald College.

## R.V.C. NOTES

## R. V. C. BASKETBALL.

The final basketball game between the Junior and Sophomore Second Teams was played yesterday. In the first half there was rather a lot of fumbling, the Juniors showed a better combination and had the better part of the play. At half time the score was 7-2 in favor of the Juniors. The Sophs. held the score down well considering the difference in the strength of the two teams. The final score was: Juniors, 17; Sophs., 4.

## LOST.

A McGill note book, containing logic and psychology notes. Will the finder return to the R.V.C. Porter, or leave in the office of the Arts Building?

## LOST.

A small, black purse, between St. Catherine street and Arts Building on McGill College avenue, between the hours of 9.30 and 11. Purse contained bills and car tickets. Finder please leave with Porter of R.V.C.

## DR. A. SHORTT GAVE ADDRESS TO CAN. CLUB

"Our Canadian Finances" Subject Of Lecturer.

## LARGER PRODUCTION.

Present Situation Was Regarded From All Aspects.

The members of McGill Canadian Club were privileged to hear a most interesting address on the important subject of "Our Canadian Finances," at the Strathcona Hall, yesterday afternoon. The lecturer, Dr. Adam Shortt, is an economist and historian of international reputation. A graduate of Queen's, and an honorary LL.D. of the same university, Dr. Shortt was at one time chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and has served on many arbitration boards. He is at present in charge of the Canadian Historical Archives at Ottawa. His comprehensive career has rendered him particularly competent to deal with the subject of his address.

C. H. Adair, the president of the Canadian Club, announced that the executive had been fortunate enough to secure Senator Robertson, the Federal Minister of Labor, to address the club on the subject of the labor question in Canada at the next meeting, on Wednesday, January 15th. After a few remarks, which served to absolve Dr. Shortt of all blame for having at one time been a professor, the president called on Acting-Principal Adams to introduce the speaker.

In a few words Dr. Adams expressed his appreciation of the good fortune of the Canadian Club at securing an address from so eminent a speaker as Dr. Shortt. Owing to his connection with the Dominion Archives, Dr. Shortt was in a position to compare the present financial situation with similar crises in the past.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Shortt commented on Canada's apparently favorable situation. It would appear by statistics of banking and trade returns that the country had emerged from the war in a sounder financial condition than at the beginning. This was not so, however, and it was the purpose of the lecture to show that the situation was a great deal more serious than was generally imagined. Extreme pessimism was quite unwarranted, but, on the other hand, superabundant optimism was even more dangerous. It was only natural with this appearance of prosperity that the Returned Soldier and the working man should voice a demand for their share of the proceeds.

Dr. Shortt showed that as far as the national debt of the Dominion was concerned, not one cent of the cost of the war had been paid off as yet. From a total of four hundred millions, the debt had increased to a total of two billions, and this was directly due to the war. It was true that hardly any of this money had been borrowed from foreign countries, but this did not in any way lessen Canada's obligations.

One of the most important matters affecting the present financial situation is the suspension of specie payments. Dr. Shortt showed very clearly the main object of specie payment, and the conditions resulting from its withdrawal. The absurdity of parading the gold reserve figures at the present time was also very clearly demonstrated.

The next question bearing on the subject of the present financial situation was that of the supposed inflation of prices. In reality there was no artificial inflation. The prices of certain essential exports had risen automatically, and this caused a consequent ultimate increase in the wages of the workers. The wage-increase, however, was unable to overtake the rise in the cost of living during the war, and has not yet reached a normal position. In reality, the doubling of the cost of living amounts for all practical purposes to a fifty per cent income tax. This point of view does not at first appeal to the working man, and labor unrest is the result.

Before the war, exports and imports were reasonably close to each other, and Great Britain could always be depended upon to rectify any unfavorable balance on the New York Exchange. At present, however, Canada is carrying on an extensive export trade with countries such as Greece and Rumania, and is receiving merely I.O.U.s instead of goods in return, while in her present situation, Great Britain is unable to render any financial assistance. This is the cause of the present unfavorable exchange conditions with the United States.

Dr. Shortt urged the great need for increased production as the only true solution for the present financial situation. If the present production were not increased, Canada would find herself in a very serious situation. There were no grounds for blank despair, however, as, considering her population, Canada compared very favorably with the ex-belligerent nations of Europe. A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered on behalf of the unusually large audience by C. H. Adair.

## R.V.C. HISTORY CLUB ENJOYED FINE MEETING

Tuesday Evening Observed As Irish Night.

## MUCH INTEREST.

Several Members Delivered Papers On Various Aspects Of Irish Life.

The Historical Club held a most interesting meeting Tuesday evening, with the President, Miss Brown, in the chair. As it was known that this was to be the "Irish Night" the members came filled with great expectations which were fully realized. The speakers for the evening were: Miss Longworth on Sinn Feinism, Miss Prowse who investigated the Ulster claims and Miss MacDonald who supported Home Rule.

Miss Longworth opened her discussion of Sinn Feinism by taking for her text a saying of Parnell's: "It is impossible to set a boundary to the march of a nation," and as a sub-text she quoted from Montesquieu: "A country is not prosperous according to its fertility but according to its freedom."

These ideas she then elaborated and applied them to the Sinn Fein doctrine. The words Sinn Fein mean, she said, "Ourselves Alone," and not until Ireland stood by herself, not until she obtained her own constitutional independence would she ever know freedom and its consequent prosperity.

It was not till this century that Sinn Feinism assumed its present form and became a recognized factor in Irish thought and feeling.

In 1902 Arthur Griffith, now president of the Irish republic, founded a Sinn Fein paper, but it had little circulation, and in 1909 Sinn Feinism had become a dead letter. It was the Easter Rebellion of 1916 that suddenly caused the revival of Sinn Feinism. The rebellion, though not successful from a purely military or materialistic stand point, proved itself a great advertisement for the spirit of Sinn Feinism, and from that on it grew till to-day it embraces by far the larger part of Ireland. In the recent elections held some time ago, seventy-three out of the hundred and five members elected to the English House of Commons were Sinn Feiners, which would seem to prove conclusively that Ireland does seem at last to know what she wants, and that the traditional argument so long upheld against an Irishman that he never knows what he wants is beginning to break down.

Home Rule can no longer satisfy Ireland, she demands nothing less than constitutional freedom, and as England will not grant that, force is the only means to apply. And so we have England maintaining in Ireland a standing army of 180,000 men, and we have within our own Empire that for which we fought outside our Empire, a kingdom kept in subjection by a foreign power. At the conclusion of Miss Longworth's paper, Miss Prowse set forth the claims of Ulster. Ulster has never countenanced Sinn Feinism, nor even Home Rule. All through the war, even during the time of the Irish Rebellion, when all Ireland was in a fever of discontent, Ulster always remained loyal to England and even started a volunteer movement at the beginning of this present war. The old traditional hatred of England, shared by the rest of Ireland, although still as active as ever, is not now based on the same justifiable grounds.

For of late years, ever since Mr. Gladstone's administration, England has made many concessions to Ireland, both religious and economic, more and greater often than to the English people themselves, and she has foregone the pleasure of nationalization in every sense of the word. The Irish language is being taught in the schools, the Irish literature is being revived, and all religious disabilities are entirely removed.

It was not till the Sinn Feiners supported the "No Conscription Bill" that England was forced to maintain an army of occupation in Ireland. Ulster does not want Home Rule herself, but does not object to the rest of Ireland having it, and Redmond made the Ulsterites very angry when he suggested that Ireland, as a reward for her services, should be granted Home Rule.

Miss MacDonald then supported the claims of the Home Rulers. She began by laying emphasis on the fact that the Home Rulers did not take money from Germany during the present war as has often been stated. The causes of Irish discontent so rife since the union, both religious and economic, were then summed up. Gladstone's unavailing efforts to relieve it, and its final culmination in the Government of Ireland Act of 1914.

The main clauses of this were: first that there should be a parliament in Ireland whose official head would be the King, but who would be represented by a lord-lieutenant. His term of office was to be six years, and he might be of any religion. Ireland was also to be divided into departments, each of which was to have a

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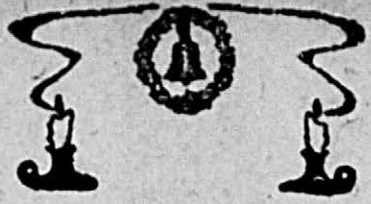
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## WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.

2.00 p.m.—Victory Loan Team, at Union.  
5.00 p.m.—Western Executive, at Strathcona Hall.  
5.00 p.m.—Med. Undergrad meeting.  
5.15 p.m.—Ski Club.  
7.00 p.m.—Orchestra practice, in the Union.  
8.00 p.m.—Mr. Sircar's lecture, in Strathcona Hall; Eastern Townships Club Smoker.

Coming.

Dec. 19th—Students' Council meeting.  
Dec. 20th—Last day of lectures.

## ARTS DEFEAT LAW STUDENTS LAST NIGHT

Continued from page 1

having his savings taken away from him. Money tied up in real estate would have to be taken in the form of land or mortgages. This sudden flood of real estate on the markets would cause a panic. The only remedy for the debt is ruthless economy in public expenditures. The levy is a direct repudiation of the debt, and as such is dishonorable; it is not fair to take money from bond-holders to pay them back with.

Franklin declared there is no Bolshevism in such a levy. The poor who hold farms would be protected by legislation. No tax is absolutely fair, and this one would not be more unfair than all the others. Every man would be taxed in proportion to his means, not his income. The levy, once raised, need never be renewed. Of course, if a new desperate need like the present one should arise, a new levy on capital would be justified. Even if a man knew a new tax was to be made, he would be spurred on to increase his profits. Only 35 per cent of his capital would be taken, he would still have his 65 per cent. The transaction, if real estate were seized, would be a matter of book-keeping rather than of actual sale. The money would stay in the country. Everything else has been tried, and has failed, why not at least try this system? The land speculators, who pay no income tax would be reached, and the country would not suffer from indirect taxation and income taxed for countless years to come. The land speculators would cultivate their land, so that its production might pay the levy on it, without any part of it having to be sacrificed.

Abbott said the levy on capital is the levy on the instrument of production, and would affect the efficiency of farms, railways, mills, etc. Firms with low capitalization might get away with large profits, while firms with large capitalization which paid small returns, would be ruined. If the income of the country were increased through increased production, the taxes could be well met. It would be hard to find sale for 3 1/2 per cent of the country's real estate every year for ten years. If there were any chance of a similar levy ever being raised, foreign investors would not place their money in the country. The country's credit would suffer. Farthing argued that the levy means no destruction of capital, but merely an operation in book-keeping whereby the debt is automatically wiped out. The debt must be paid, one way or another; all other ways have failed. The country would uproot no railways and destroy no mills. A little of the stock of the different concerns would be the only change. The continuation of the levy is a question entirely beside the point. The resolution calls for such a levy only to meet existing conditions. The producer comes out best under such a system, while the man who does not is taxed on his idle capital.

The decision of Messrs. W. Chipman, K.C., A. K. Hugesen and A. Mathewson was in favor of the affirmative, who won by 130 to 110, the marks to each speaker being assigned on a basis of 60 for material and 40 for delivery. A mock parliament was also organized. Owing to lack of space in this issue, a full report will be given tomorrow morning, with the programmes of the two parties, Constitutional and Progressive, and their organization as far as can be ascertained.

A SOFT SNAP.

A certain cottage and its old mistress had improved so greatly in comfort and appearance that a visitor shrewdly surmised that the son of the house, a lazy ne'er-do-well, had turned over a new leaf. He inquired about it. "Yes, sir, my son's in work, now," said the smiling mother. "Takes good money, he does, too. All he has to do is go twice a day to the circus and put his head in the lion's mouth. The rest of the time he's as to himself."—Youth's Companion.

REALLY, ALL THE SAME.

As the railroad train was stopping, an old lady not accustomed to travelling, hailed the passing conductor and asked: "Conductor, what door shall I get out by?" "Either door, ma'am," graciously answered the conductor. "The car stops at both ends."—London Globe.

KINDRED SPIRITS.

"Lady" said Plodding Pete, "I ain't had a square meal in two days." "Well," said the resolute woman as she turned the dog loose, "neither has the tower, so I know you'll excuse him."—Washington Star.

## DELTA SIGMA HOLDS VERY GOOD DEBATE

Both Sides Put Forth Good Argument.

VERY TIMELY SUBJECT.

Dr. Maclean Delivers Verdict—Juniors Declared Victorious.

A meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held in the Common Room on Wednesday afternoon, with the president, Miss Mawdsley, in the chair. This meeting took the form of a Senior-Junior debate. Subject: "Resolved, that the war-time restriction on the circulation of newspapers and magazines in Canada should be abandoned."

Miss Godwin and Miss Holland, of '21, supported the affirmative, while the negative was upheld by Miss Ewing and Miss Mawdsley of the Senior Year. Miss Holland opened her remarks by stating that both parties to the debate had agreed that the question was not to be dealt with as a war-time measure, but examined as to whether it was desirable for peace conditions. The terms of the measure were then read, the speaker remarking that according to the present wording, the measure would lapse unless it is that the government finds this power too useful to be surrendered.

Miss Holland declared that the public rights were offended by this measure. The Freedom of the Press is as important as ever, and although we now take it for granted, our ancestors fought bitterly for it in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and we must not give it up. Democratic government is founded on the free press and all political writers consider it most important. In all constitutions, the freedom of the press is a prominent factor. The speaker then read a statement from one of our influential politicians which said, "The freedom of the press is never more needed than in a time of national crisis." The Greeks and Romans allowed free discussion of all questions except those of a libellous and atheistic nature. The Greeks realized that no state is healthy unless the people can declare what they think, and the public be given a chance to decide for themselves upon the merits of a question. Plato was an advocate of censorship, but he did not practise what he preached.

The Roman Catholic Church upholds censorship in all things, and in this attitude we find the preservation of the spirit and outlook of the middle ages. Milton in his Aeropagitica makes a strong plea for the freedom of the press.

If views are not expressed openly, they will be expressed secretly, and will be consequently far more dangerous. A person cannot be punished for libellous views if these views are not openly expressed. The speaker closed with Milton's words: "Give me liberty to know and to argue freely."

Miss Ewing, the first speaker on the negative, said that the restriction was not against the freedom of the press, but against paid German propaganda, not at all expressive of Canadian opinion. Free discussion is not prohibited but only the publication of facts useful to the enemy.

The time is not ripe to abandon restrictions of paid enemy propaganda. The war is not yet officially over, and this order was considered wise for war time. In point of fact, the war is not really over, as discontent is as widespread as it was during the war. All Canada's efforts are needed for reconstruction without the obstacle of widespread discontent. The banned pro-German publications are not expressive of the opinions of any class of Canadians. In the United States alone twenty-seven million dollars were spent on German propaganda. For the Government not to combat this is to tolerate and sanction the spy system. This is no time to spread disloyalty and sedition. The influence of such literature on the mass of the people is an evil one. Even the frequency and persistence of such views would lead people astray, and foster disloyalty to the government.

In closing, Miss Ewing quoted the Canadian Club of Winnipeg as declaring that "Every loyal citizen should aid in suppressing hostile publications." The second speaker for the affirmative urged that the government could suppress political comment for its own ends. While the Hearst Magazine was banned, the Hearst newspapers were published regularly in New York all during the war.

Miss Godwin argued that it is a good thing for us to have access to the German papers in order that we may learn their viewpoint and know what influences are at work amongst them. The confidence in the government supposed to be encouraged by the newspapers, is not always justified. Moreover, disloyal outbursts are not prevented but concealed, and hidden fires are most dangerous. The main argument against this measure is that the power thus given to the government can be misused. If the government is a good one, it is all right, but we must take into consideration the likelihood of a bad government. Strict censorship prevents the people from thinking day.



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